2024
VILLAGE OF PHELPS
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
Village of Phelps Water Supply
Public Water Supply ID: NY3401162

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. This report is an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are pleased to provide you with this information because informed customers are the best customers.

State and Federal regulations now require that all community water systems regardless of population served, including municipal water systems, mobile home parks and private water supply companies, provide their customers with an Annual Water Quality Report covering calendar year 2024.

This report is intended to provide customers served by the Village of Phelps' water system information on the most common questions asked about their water system.
The report also provides information on results of tests that we perform to ensure that the water supply complies with all Federal and State drinking water standards.

Additional Information

For additional information or questions about this report please call Adam Lotyczewski, Water Systems Operator at 315-548-3254. Normal daily operations are between 7:00am and 3:30pm. Appointment for meter service or technical questions please call 315-548-3254.

Water Billing

For questions concerning water billing please call 315- 548-3861, between 8:00am and 4:30pm

Water Rates

Village of Phelps users: $6.25/100 cubic feet – Minimum Bill $31.25
Outside Users: $9.38/100 cubic feet – Minimum Bill $46.88

Water Conservation Measures

Customers can take measures to reduce their water usage, therefore reducing their water bills. Some reduction measures could include stopping all water leaks, installing low-water use plumbing fixtures and water-saving devices, thinking about the way water is used, and changing behaviors.

Security

The Village of Phelps feels that the security of your water system is an important responsibility. We would ask that you, the public, become involved in our security efforts. If you see any suspicious activity in or around Village facilities, please contact the Village or any local law enforcement agency. Suspicious activity may include unattended fire hydrants with the caps off or the water running, unauthorized cars or people loitering near water storage facilities or people taking pictures of any Village property or infrastructure. Your help in this effort would be greatly appreciated.

After Hours Emergency

Example: Water main break --- please call the Ontario County Sheriff at (315) 781-1200 or dial 911.

Public Participation

Public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality may be voiced at regularly scheduled Village of Phelps Board Meetings, which are held on the second Monday of each month at 5:00pm, 8 Banta Street in the Village Meeting Room.

Where Our Water Comes From:
Description of Water System

The Village of Phelps owns and operates its own water system. Water is supplied from the Village of Newark. The connection to Newark's source is located at Route 96 and Route 488. The distribution system consists of 80,040 feet of water pipe, over 793 individual services serving 1856 people, approximately 85 hydrants and over 75 main line valves. Water pressure and storage are maintained by a 1.5 million gallon above ground level tank reservoir located on Mary Street.

Water Treatment Village of Newark Source

The Village of Newark, New York uses Canandaigua Lake as its source of water. The New York State Department of Health has recently completed a Source Water Assessment of the Lake. This assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for protozoa, phosphorous, DBP precursors, and pesticides contamination. There is also a moderate density of sanitary wastewater discharges, but the ratings for the individual discharges do not result in elevated susceptibility ratings. However, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is high enough to further raise the potential for contamination, (particularly for protozoa). There are no noteworthy contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources.

Canandaigua Lake is approximately 16.4 square miles in surface area and has a watershed area of about 174 square miles. The Village of Newark is permitted to draw 4.0 million gallons of water per day to be used as a source of supply for its water treatment plant located at 1708 Freshour Road, Shortsville, New York. Water, as it enters the intake line in Canandaigua Lake, has Sodium Hypochlorite added to control the growth of Zebra Mussels. These mussels have been proven to clog pipelines by their rapid growth. The water flows by gravity through a 24" line to the Filter Plant. At the treatment plant, all water is filtered by Slow Sand Filtration, Diatomaceous Earth Pressure Filtration and/or Diatomaceous Earth Vacuum Filtration. There are five Slow Sand filters and three D.E. Filters with an overall capacity of 4.24 million gallons per day. After filtration, Sodium Hypochlorite is added at a rate of approximately 1.9 parts per million for disinfection. Blended Phosphate is also added after filtration to form a protective film that helps as a corrosion control in our distribution system. It is added at a rate of .96 parts per million. Fluoride is also added to the water at a rate of 0.7 part per million. These are recommended levels set by the New York State Department of Health. From the Filter Plant, the water flows through a 20" pipeline to a point near the intersection of Rt. 96 and County Rd. 7 where the line divides into two 16" pipelines. One 16" line carries water north, approximately 7 miles, to the 4 million-gallon capacity Allerton Hill Reservoir. This flow is entirely by gravity. The other 16" line carries water east, approximately 4.25 miles, where it connects to a 14" transmission line. This line, which was originally used to carry water from Newark Lake, goes north, into the Village and the 1 million gallon capacity South Hill Standpipe. The Village of Clifton Springs is served off the latter 16" pipeline. The Village and Town of Phelps are served off the 14" pipeline approximately .5 miles south of the point where the 16" and 14" lines intersect. Two pumps in the Rt. 96 Pump Station provide the pressure needed to supply this portion of the system. During 2024, our water system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

Our system is one of many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, we the Village of Newark monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l at an optimal range from 0.7 to 1.2 mg/l, (parts per million) EPA requirement. During 2024 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water system were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level for 97% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride

WATER QUALITY - How do you know your water is safe?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. Refer to the tables below for the list of contaminants that are tested for and the corresponding results.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water), include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Health Department and FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency, (EPA), sets national limits on contaminant levels to ensure safety of your drinking water. A **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, (MCLG),** is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. A **Maximum Contaminant Level, (MCL),** is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible. In accordance with New York State regulations, the Village of Newark routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants. Your water is tested for inorganic contaminants, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants and total trihalomethanes.

Additionally, your water is tested for coliform bacteria a minimum of ten times a month. The contaminants detected in your drinking water are included in the Table of Detected Contaminants. Something every regulation has in common is a requirement to notify the public if there is a regulation violation. If we violate a regulation, we are required to let you know. The EPA also requires water suppliers to monitor for unregulated contaminants to provide occurrence data for future regulations.

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (1-800-426-4791).

In New York, the State Health Department is responsible for enforcing EPA's regulations. The State has the option, which it has used in several cases, to implement its own regulations if they are equivalent or more stringent than the EPA's. The State Health Department reviews and approves treatment plant and distribution system modifications as well as new construction. They also review all our operating and monitoring data for compliance on a monthly basis.

The Geneva office of the New York State Department of Health has jurisdiction over the Village of Phelps Water System.
They can be contacted at: New York State Department of Health
Geneva District Office
624 Pre-Emption Road
Geneva, NY 14456-1334
(315) 789-3030

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Below is a table showing performance standards determined by the State and the results of our monitoring.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Highest Sample	Level Detected	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Health Effects
Turbidity (Highest Annual Test Result)	No	10/17/24	.18 NTU	N/A	TT=<5 NTU	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Requirements	No		99.9%	N/A	TT=95% of samples <1.0 NTU	

Distribution Turbidity *	No	06/04/24	.87NTU	N/A	MCL=5 NTU	

Notes: State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 1.0 NTU. 100% of the turbidity measurements of water leaving the Newark Filter Plant in 2024 were below 1.0 NTU.

*Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest monthly distribution turbidity measurement during the year, (.87 NTU), occurred in June 2024. This is below the State's maximum contaminant level (5 NTU).

Tables of Detected Contaminants

Parameter	Violations Yes/No	EPA/NYS Limits	Units	Results	Samples In 2023	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (Sampled 9/19/23)	No	15	PCi/L	ND	1	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Beta (Sampled 9/19/23)	No	50 *	PCi/L	ND	1	Decay of natural and manmade deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.	Certain materials are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radium 226*	No	5	PCi/L	ND	1	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium 228*	No	5	PCi/L	ND	1	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium	No	30	ug/L	ND	1	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

* - Radium 226 and 228 is sampled by taking 1 grab sample per calendar quarter and analyzing the composite of those samples

The State considers 50 PCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Tables of Detected Contaminants, (cont.)

Parameters (sampled 10/08/24)	**EPA/NYS Limits**	**Units**	**Results**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects**
Barium	**2**	**ppm**	**.024**	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Nickel	**N/A**	**ppm**	**.0017**	Nickel enters groundwater and surface water by dissolution of rocks and soils, from atmospheric fallout, from biological decays and from waste disposal.	Ingested nickel (as soluble nickel compounds) causes decreased body weight and liver weight, cellular degeneration in liver and kidneys, low blood hemoglobin and damages the reproductive and immune systems

Chromium	**.1**	**ppm**	**ND**	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Nitrate (sampled 10/08/24)	**10**	**ppm**	**.24**	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
Fluoride	**2.2**	**ppm**	**.50**	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum refineries	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
1,4-Dioxane (sampled 1/16/24)	**1**	**ppb**	**ND**	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites	Laboratory studies show that 1,4-dioxane caused liver cancer in animals exposed at high levels throughout their lifetime. Whether 1,4-dioxane causes cancer in humans is unknown. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers 1,4-dioxane as likely to be carcinogenic to humans based upon studies of animals exposed to high levels of this chemical over their entire lifetimes.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (Sampled 03/05/24)	**10**	**ppt**	**1.5**	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications	PFOA caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA in animals.

Parameter Sampled 6/04/24-6/14/24	EPA/NYS Limits	Range of Values	90th Percentile Value	% Homes Exceeding Action Level
Lead	AL=15 ug/l	ND – 6.2 ug/l	1.8 ug/l	0 %
Copper	AL=1.3 mg/l	.059 mg/l – .60 mg/l	.50 mg/l	0 %

Health Effects	Lead	Copper
	There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavioral problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these health harmful health effects. Adults have increased risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your healthcare provider for more information about your risks.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

*No Lead and Copper samples were taken in 2024

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead Service Line Inventory:

Every community in the USA including the Village of Phelps are required by the EPA to create a Lead Service Line Inventory of all the service lines in their community. A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and nonpotable service lines within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by visiting our website at: (insert direct link to inventory).

Recently, the Village sent out ***Customer Water Line Service Survey Questionnaires*** and If your residence received one, please follow the instructions and fill it out and include a picture of your service line just before the water meter. Then, return it to the Village or e-mail the form and pictures to water@phelpsny.com.

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Phelps is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Adam Lotyczewski (Village of Phelps Water Department) at 315-548-3254.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

What should I do?

Call us at the number below to find out where to get your water tested for copper.

Run your water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes any standing copper from the pipes.

Don't cook or drink water from the hot water tap: copper dissolves more easily in hot water.

Do not boil your water to remove copper. Excessive boiling makes the copper more concentrated.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing water in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

The addition of an orthophosphate sequestering agent to our finished water in September 2013 has worked to reduce the copper levels in your drinking water and continues to maintain acceptable water quality.

The Village of Newark has worked closely with Department of Health to resolve the previous problem. For more information, please contact Adam Lotyczewski at 315-548-3254 or the Geneva office of the Department of Health at 315-789-3030.

Disinfection By-Products - 2024

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane and Bromoform							
	Violations Yes/No	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Range**	**Highest Annual Average**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects**
Stage 2	No	80ug/L	N/A	30-56.9ug/L	51.5ug/L*	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic materials	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HAA 5 (Dibromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Monochloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid)							
	Violations Yes/No	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Range**	**Highest Annual Average**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.**
Stage 2	No	60ug/L	N/A	19.8-40ug/L	33.75ug/L*	By-product of drinking water chlorination	

*****This level represents the highest locational running average calculated from data collected

Village of Phelps Water Source Detected Contaminants

The Village of Phelps is required to collect and analyze two total coliform samples per month (24 total) within our water system. The table below summarizes total coliform testing for 2024

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminants	**Violation (?)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sources in Drinking Water**	**Total Samples**	**Health Effects**
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	Any positive sample *2	0	Naturally present in the environment	24	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution.

E. Coli	NO	Any positive sample	0	Human and animal fecal in water	24	E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Total Coliforms – Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present

KEY:

AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level, (MCL) = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the MCLGs as feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, (MCLG) = The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, (MRDL) = The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, (MRDLG) = The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

ND = Not detected, absent or present at less than testing method detection level. All testing methods are EPA approved with detection limits much less than the MCL.

NEG = Negative results.

NS = No standard.

NTU = turbidity unit of measurement (Nephelometric Turbidity Units).

TT = Treatment Technique - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Mg/L = Milligram per liter- corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million -ppm).

Pci/L = Picocuries per liter - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Ug/L = Micrograms per liter - corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb).

Ng/L = Nanograms per liter – corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion-ppt).

Why Save Water and How to Avoid Wasting It

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, loading it to capacity is more efficient.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.